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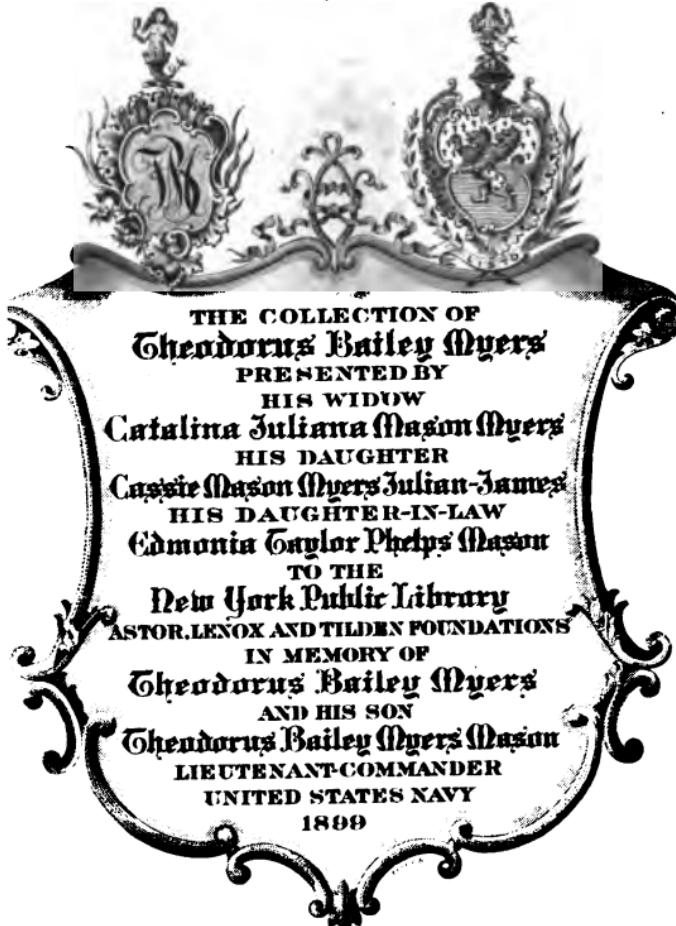
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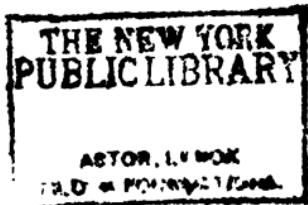
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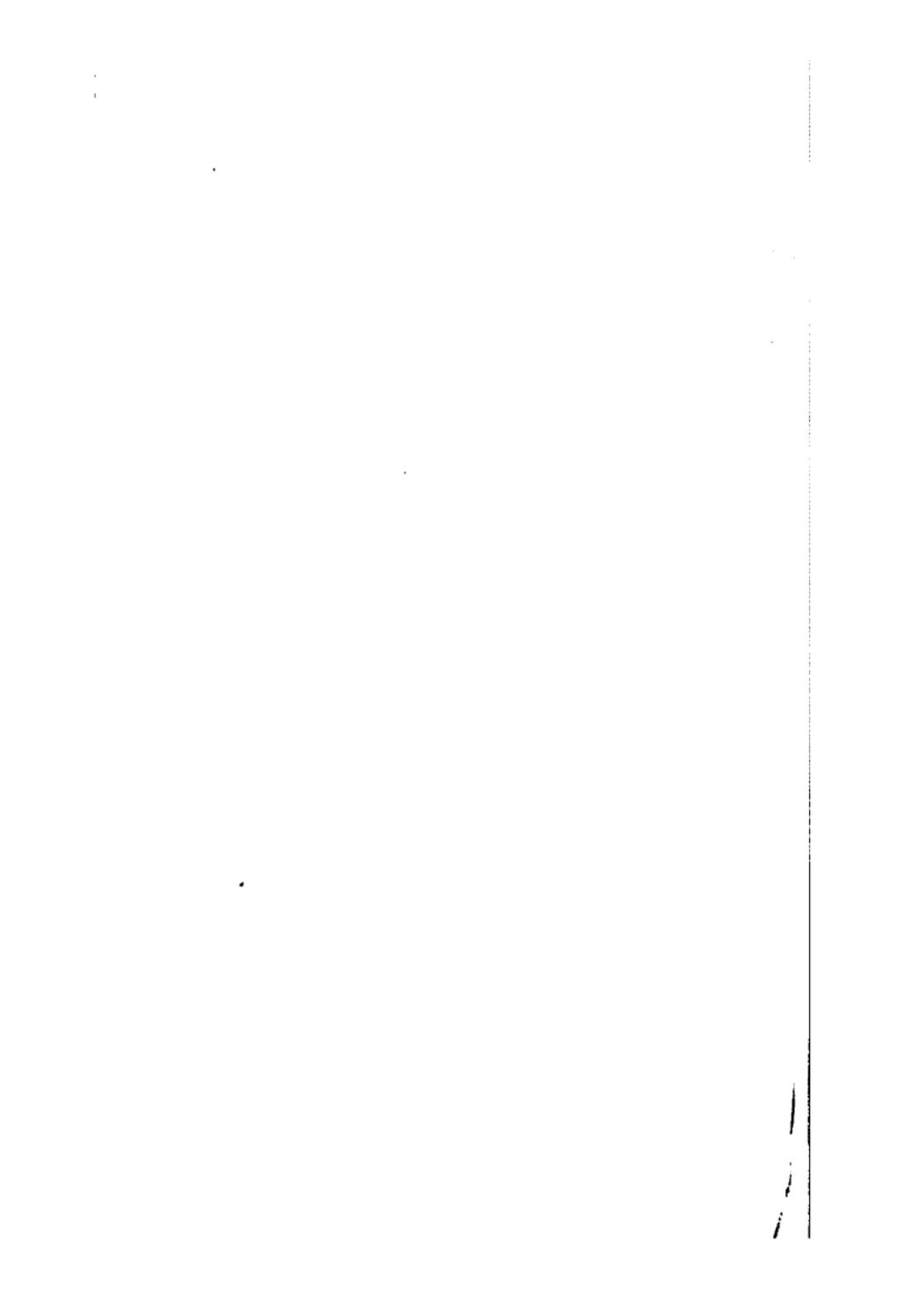
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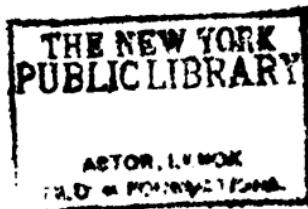
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A SUMMARY
HISTORICAL, GEOGRAPHICAL
AND
STATISTICAL VIEW
OF THE
CITY OF NEW YORK;
TOGETHER WITH SOME NOTICES
OF
BROOKLYN, WILLIAMSBURGH, &c.,
IN ITS
ENVIRONS.

PREPARED TO ACCOMPANY THE TOPOGRAPHICAL MAP
OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK.

NEW YORK
PUBLISHED BY J. H. COLTON & CO.
No. 4 Spruce Street.
1836.



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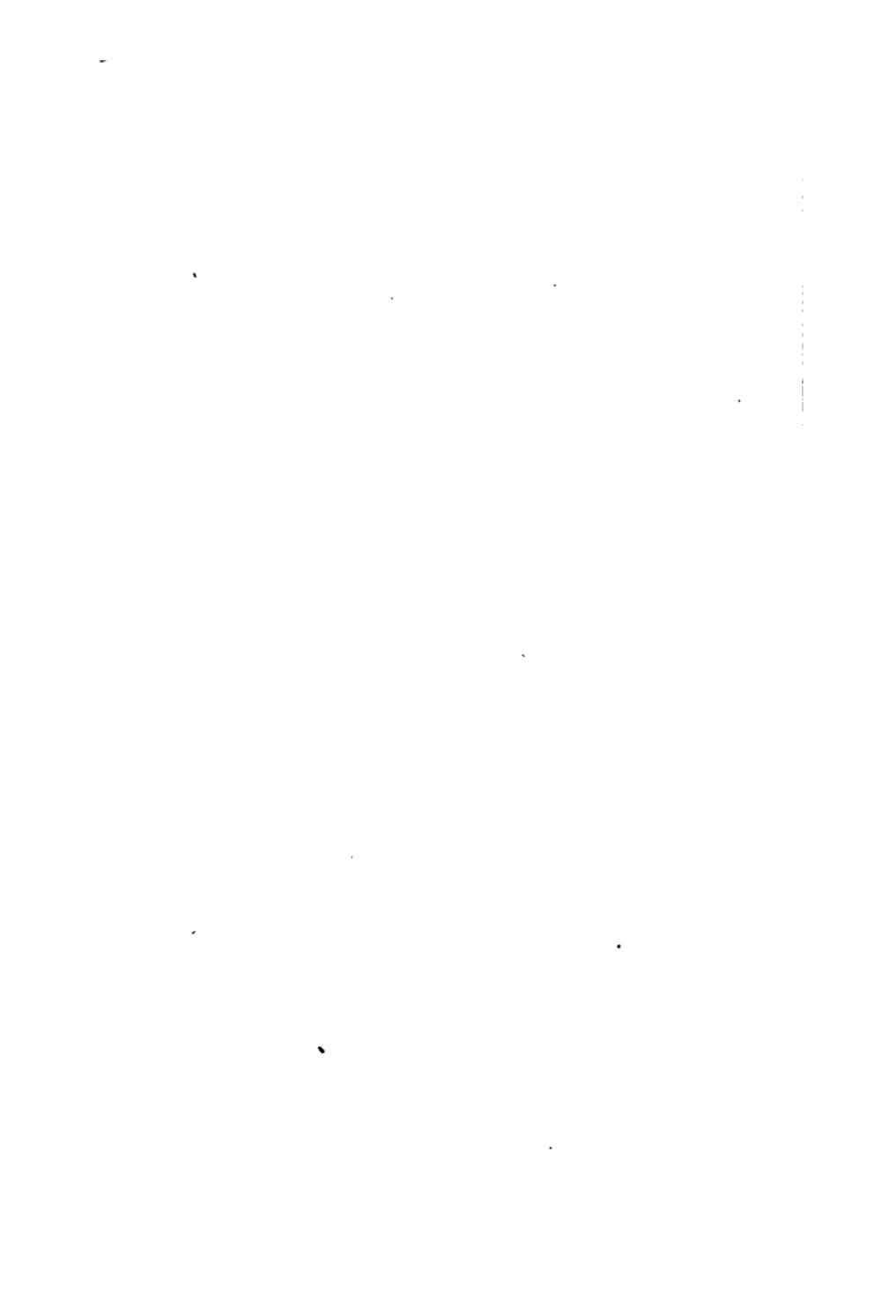
CONSULTING INDEX.

To ascertain the position of the *Public Buildings* and *Churches* mentioned in the Index, observe the letters annexed to it, then find the corresponding letters on the top or bottom and sides of the map; from these letters pass the eye along the ranges North or South and East or West until they intersect. In the square in which they meet, the place sought for will be found.

STEREOTYPED BY F. P. RIPLEY
NEW-YORK.

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HISTORICAL SKETCHES.

NEW YORK ISLAND, called also **Manhattan**, from the name of the chief of the native tribe which originally inhabited it, was discovered in 1609, by **Henry Hudson**, an experienced English navigator, then in the service of the Dutch West India Company. He explored the river, since called by his name, as far as **Albany**. He found the natives on the western shore friendly, and traded with them; while those on the eastern shore were less friendly, and a tribe inhabiting the present site of the city of **New York** were particularly hostile, and declined all intercourse and trade. He returned to **Dartmouth**, in **England**, October 4th, 1609, whence he transmitted an account of his discoveries to his employers in **Holland**. In 1610, the Dutch West India Company sent a ship to **Hudson River**, to trade. The hostility of the natives near **New-York**, and the greater quantity of furs to be obtained in the interior, induced them to fix their first trading establishment on an island in the river, a little below **Albany**. It appears, however, that in 1612, they had a settlement and fort on **York Island**. This fortification was only a redoubt, near the corner of **Garden-street** and **Broadway**, overlooking the **Hudson River**.

At first, the Indians refused to sell any land on the island to the Dutch; but, in 1623, they obtained leave of the natives to build a better fort on **Manhattan Island**, having, a short time previous, purchased of them the land on which the city of **New York** now stands. The fort was built in the form of a regular square, with four bastions, on a piece of land at the junction of the **North** and **East Rivers**.

The houses for the officers of the government and for the citizens were, at first, built within the fort. Afterward, as there was not sufficient room for houses for all

the outside, and Pearl-street, the first that was made, was formed by them. In 1642, a church was built in the southeast corner of the fort.

This fortification was, at successive periods, strengthened, by making the wall thicker on the outside of the first wall, until it became a place of very considerable strength. When the English took the place in 1664, the fort had 42 guns, which were 12 and 18 pounders, mostly brass, and very neatly cast.

Some of the settlements in North America were made by persons who fled from religious persecution; but the settlement at New York was made, primarily, for the purpose of trade. The first emigrants devoted themselves exclusively to traffic with the Indians, and with much success, as the following returns, made to the Holland Fur Company, evince.

Year.	Beavers.	Others.	Value.
1624.	4,000	700	\$10,850
1625.	5,295	463	14,330
1626.	7,258	857	17,020
1627.	7,520	370	22,648
1628.	6,951	734	24,430
1629.	5,913	681	24,834
1630.	6,041	1,058	27,205
1632.	13,513	1,661	57,250
1633.	8,800	1,383	36,550
1635.	14,891	1,413	53,970

The fortification erected at New York was called Fort Amsterdam, and the original name of New York was New Amsterdam. The first governor of this colony was Wouter Van Twiller, who entered on the duties of his office in June, 1629, and continued in office nine years.

The first *City Hall*, *Stadt House*, or *Tavern*, was erected in 1644, on the corner of Pearl-street and Coenties'-slip, and continued for many years the seat of the courts, and all the public meetings of the citizens. The first public school was established in the *City Hall*, in 1653.

In 1656, a market-house was built near the present corner of Pearl and Broad streets; and the city then contained 120 houses, and 1000 inhabitants, including the garrison. The first wharf was built by the burgomasters of the city, where *Whitehall-street* now is; and the governor's house stood opposite where *Water-street* commences.

The first map of the city was constructed in 1660, and

sent to Holland by Governor Stuyvesant. In 1662, a windmill was erected, near the present City Hotel.

In 1664, the city was surrendered to a British force, and all public property was confiscated. The territory had previously been in dispute between the Dutch and English.

The first mayor, after the conquest, was Thomas Willet, Esq., a respectable merchant of that day, who usually resided at Swansey, at the head of Narraganset Bay, who had trading-houses established from Kennebec to the Delaware; and particularly at New Amsterdam, (New York,) and Fort Orange, (Albany.)

In 1673, the first post-rider began his trips to and from Boston, once in *three weeks*. In July of this year, the Dutch retook the city, and the fort was surrendered by Captain Manning, its commander, without firing a shot, and Antonio Colves was appointed governor; but, in the next year, it was restored to the English, and Manning was tried by a court-martial for treachery and cowardice, and sentenced to have his sword broke over his head.

In 1675, the streets were to be cleaned every Saturday, or oftener, and cartmen obliged to carry away the dirt, or forfeit their license.

In 1676, a law passed to pave streets. The Heeren Gracht, or Broad-street, was filled up, (with the exception of a narrow canal in the middle,) levelled, and paved. Before this, the water came up to Garden-street, through which the ferry-boats passed. In 1677, the city contained about 12 streets, and 384 houses.

The first House of Representatives convened in 1683. At that time, there belonged to the city 3 barques, 3 brigantines, 26 sloops, and 48 open boats. On the 16th of July, 1684, the first city watch was appointed, consisting of twelve persons, at 12 pence a night.

In 1688, the assessors' valuation of property in the several wards, which were called West, South, East, and Dock Wards, together with Harlaem and the Bowery, amounted to 78,231*l.* Of this sum, 29,254*l.* was in the South Ward.

The first order for lighting the city was passed November 23d, 1697, by which the owners of houses were required to put lights in their windows fronting the streets, under penalty of nine pence for each night of default; and on the 2d of December following, it was ordered, "that every seventh house do hang out a pole with a lan-

HISTORICAL SKETCHES.

ern and candle; and the said seven houses do pay an equal portion of the expense."

In 1684, the rates of ferriage to Nassau Island, (Long Island,) were, for a single person, 8 stivers in wampum, or a silver twopence. Persons in company, half the above; or if after sunset, double price. Each horse or least one shilling, if single, or nine pence, in company. Rip Van Dam, being the "fairest bidder" for the ferry, had it on a lease of 7 years, at 165*l.* per annum.

In 1699, the old City Hall, in Pearl-street, at the head of Coenties'-slip, was disposed of, by "public outcry," for 120*l.* A new City Hall was erected, which cost 115*l.* 18*s.* 3*d.*

In 1718, a Ropewalk was established in Broadway, near the Park, (then called the common, which was overspread with brush and underwood.) In 1725, a weekly newspaper, called the New York Gazette, was published.

In 1729, a library of 1642 volumes, which belonged to Dr. Millington of England, deceased, was presented to the city, through the Society, in London, for Propagating the Gospel in Foreign Parts. They arrived in safety, and were placed in a room devoted to the purpose, in the City Hall; and the thanks of the corporation were returned, for the munificent gift. Three pence a foot were his year given for land on the west side of Broadway, near the Battery.

In 1732, the first stage began to run between New York and Boston, once a month, and was fourteen days on the journey. In 1733, a law was passed to preserve the fish in Fresh Water Pond, now Canal-street and the streets contiguous. Only one coach existed in New York in 1745, which was owned by Lady Murray. To make purchases, at this time, in the market, it was necessary to speak the Dutch language. In 1741, the celebrated Negro Plot occurred, in which 154 negroes and 20 white persons were committed to prison; 55 were convicted, and 78 confessed. 13 negroes were burned, 20 were hung, and 70 were transported to foreign parts. The number of houses in 1746, was 1834, having increased 418 in eleven years. In 1752, an Exchange was built at the lower end of Broad street, on the west side, by private subscription, and the corporation gave 100*l.* towards the same. In 1755, it was let one year from the 11th of February, for 30*l.* 1762, there were 60 firemen in the city.

In 1763, complaint having been made by the citizens of the high price of meat, &c. in the market, the following prices were settled by the corporation. Beef 4*4d.* per lb., pork 5*d.*, hind quarter of veal 5*d.*, fore quarter 4*4d.*, mutton 4*4d.*, and butter 1*s. 3d.* per lb.; milk 6 coppers per quart.

1765. A Congress, composed of delegates from the colonies, met at New York. The stamp act produced great excitement; and some violent proceedings took place. In 1769, the New York Hospital was founded, by subscription. In 1770, the expense of lighting the city was 760*l.* per annum. The statue of King George the Third, was ordered to be erected in the Bowling-green. A statue of William Pitt, Earl of Chatham, the warm friend of America, was also erected in Wall, at the intersection of William street. In 1771, an iron railing was made round the Bowling-green, at an expense of 800*l.*

In January and February, 1776, the American army entered New York. July 8th, independence was proclaimed, and the declaration of it was read to each brigade in the continental army. Immediately after the battle on Long Island, August 26th, the American army retreated from the city, and it was taken possession of by the British. On the 21st of September, 492 houses, being one eighth part of the city, were burned. The city at this time contained about 4200 houses, and 30,000 inhabitants.

The winter of 1780 was so severe, that two cakes of ice completely closed the river from Powles Hook to Courtlandt-street. Hundreds of persons passed daily on the ice, together with artillery, sleighs with provisions, and stores of all kinds. The river remained closed for a considerable time. By measurement on the ice, it was found to be 2000 yards wide.

November 25th, 1783, the city was evacuated by the British troops, and entered by the American army under General Washington, with great rejoicing. The number of the inhabitants in the city, at this time, did not exceed twenty thousand. Murray-street constituted the northern boundary of the city. There were few brick houses. All the churches, except the Episcopal, had been destroyed, or used for military purposes. Soon after the evacuation by the British, many of the former inhabitants of the city returned, and its prospects brightened.

In 1785, the first Congress of the United States, after the revolutionary war, met in New York, and was organized

in the City Hall, which stood in Wall, corner of Nassau street. The city expenses in 1786 were 10,308*l.* 4*s.*

April 30th, 1789, General Washington was inaugurated as first President of the United States, in the gallery of the old City Hall, facing Broad-street. The exports from New York in 1791, to foreign ports, amounted to \$2,505,465. The city was divided into 7 wards. One hundred lots of ground in Broadway and the adjacent streets, in the vicinity of the New York Hospital, 25 by 100 feet, were offered for sale, at 25*l.* per lot. The Mayor's salary, at this time, was 800*l.* per annum.

In the summer of 1795, seven hundred and thirty-two persons died of the yellow fever. The expense of all the printing of the City Corporation, at this time, was 35*l.* per annum. In December, 1800, eight lots of ground, adjoining the public burying-ground, (now Washington Square,) in the Seventh Ward, were purchased by the Corporation for \$1000.

In October 29th, 1801, Broadway was ordered to be opened through Thomas Randall's land, (now called the Sailor's Snug-harbour,) to meet the Bowery road; and hills levelled and carted into Fresh Water Pond, which, to this time, was the northern limit of Broadway, and far beyond the thickly settled parts of the city. In 1804, hackney-coaches were licensed. On the night of December 18th, 1804, a great fire destroyed 40 stores and dwellinghouses on Wall, Front, and Water streets, and property to the amount of between one and two millions of dollars.

In 1805, the New York Free School Society was incorporated. During the summer and autumn of this year, 280 persons died of the yellow fever. One third of the inhabitants left their dwellings. The population, at this time, amounted to 75,770. In 1807, Governeur Morris, De Witt Clinton, and others, were appointed by the Legislature, to lay out into streets and avenues the whole of Manhattan, or York Island, which was subsequently effected. July, 1809, Steam Ferry-boats established on Powles Hook ferry.

On the 19th of May, 1811, a great fire in Chatham-street consumed from eighty to one hundred dwelling-houses; and the Jail, and the Brick Church were saved with great difficulty. July 4th, the corporation met, for the first time, in the new City Hall; and in August, several public offices were removed to it.

In December, 1814, there were, in the city, 92,448 in-

habitants ; 3,212 freeholders ; 5,612 owners of real estate over 150 dollars ; 13,804 tenants ; 4,138 jurors ; 3,495 aliens ; and 976 slaves.

In 1816, the large sum of 16,000,000 of dollars, duties on merchandise imported, was paid into the Treasury of the United States, by the City of New York alone. July 4th, 1818, the remains of General Montgomery were removed from Quebec, by order of the New York legislature, and deposited, with distinguished military honours, beneath his monument in the portico of St. Paul's Church. The Park was enclosed on Chambers-street and Broadway, by an iron railing, which was extended in 1821, so as to enclose the whole area. Twelve lots at the new Albany Basin, in Greenwich-street, belonging to the corporation, were sold for \$47,800. Deaths, this year, 3265.

In 1821, Mr. John Randall finished his surveys and maps of the island, having been engaged in the business, under the commissioners, for ten years. The total expense was \$32,484 98 cents. In the summer of 1822, three hundred and eighty-eight persons died of the yellow fever, which infected a considerable portion of the lower part of the city, and produced an almost total suspension of business. In November 25th of this year, burials in Trinity Church-yard were discontinued.

In January, 1823, a law was passed forbidding burials south of Grand-street. During this year, the old Potters Field was converted into the beautiful Washington Square. In 1824, sixteen hundred houses were built, chiefly in the upper wards, seven hundred and fifty of which were of brick. Anthracite coal, from Pennsylvania, first began to be introduced.

May 11th, 1825, gas pipes were laid in Broadway, from Canal-street to the Battery, on both sides. October 26th, the completion of the Erie Canal was celebrated. In July, 1827, the Merchant's Exchange was completed. May 2d, 1829, the American Institute of the City of New York was chartered.

In the summer of 1832, the Cholera swept off great numbers of the inhabitants. The whole number of deaths in the city, in July, was 2,467 ; in August, 2,206 ; during the year, 10,359. The number of pupils taught in the Public Schools, in 1833, was 6,140 boys ; 4,320 girls ; total 10,460. The number of inmates of the Alms House at Bellevue, in January, 1834, was 2011, of which 1051 were natives, and 960 foreigners.

On the night of the 16th of December, 1835, the most calamitous fire took place, which was ever witnessed in New York, or in the United States. A space of between thirty and forty acres, covered with the most valuable stores, filled with rich merchandise, extending on the East River from Old-slip to Coenties'-slip, and extending back to Wall, and nearly to Broad-street, was desolated by the fire. The number of buildings burned, was about 648, and the property destroyed amounted, by the estimation of a committee, publicly appointed, to between seventeen and eighteen millions of dollars. The Merchant's Exchange, and the South Dutch Church, were among the buildings burned. ✓

Mayors of the city of New York, from the period of its conquest by the English, to the present time.

1665. Thomas Willet,	1735. Paul Richards,
1674. Nicholas De Myer,	1737. Daniel Horsemander,
1675. William Duval,	1739. John Cruger,
1677. S. Van Cortland,	1744. Stephen Bayard,
1678. Thomas Delaval,	1747. Edward Holland,
1679. Francis Romcolt,	1756. John Cruger,
1680. William Beekman,	1766. Whitehead Hicks,
1682. — Stenwick,	1777. David Matthews,
1687. Nicholas Bayard,	1784. James Duane,
1688. S. Van Cortland,	1789. Richard Varick,
1689. P. D. Leroy,	1801. Edward Livingston,
1691. John Lawrence,	1803. De Witt Clinton,
1692. Abram Depeyster,	1807. Marinus Willet,
1694. Charles Lodwick,	1810. Jacob Radcliff,
1699. David Provost,	1811. De Witt Clinton,
1700. Isaac D. Dromer,	1815. Jacob Radcliff,
1701. Thomas Hood,	1817. John Ferguson,
1702. Philip French,	1818. Cadw'd D. Colden,
1703. William Bastroo,	1821. Stephen Allen,
1707. Ebenezer Wilson,	1824. William Paulding,
1710. Jac. Van Cortland,	1826. Philip Hone,
1720. Robert Walton,	1827. William Paulding,
1724. Francis Harrison,	1829. Walter Bowne,
1725. Johannes Jansen,	1833. Gideon Lee,
1726. Robert Lurting,	1834. Corn's W. Lawrence.

The present salary of the mayor is \$3000 per annum.

GEOGRAPHICAL FEATURES.

The City Hall is in latitude $40^{\circ} 42' 40''$, longitude $74^{\circ} 1' 8''$ west from Greenwich. The whole island, which constitutes the City and County of New York, is thirteen and a half miles long, with an average breadth of one mile, containing fourteen thousand acres. The face of the island was originally uneven and rough, as is now the case in the northern parts, with here and there low valleys, and marshy swamps; but the hills, in the southern part of the island, have been levelled, and the swamps and marshes filled up. Many creeks and inlets on the margin of the rivers, have also disappeared, and the large ledge of rocks, which occupied the site of the Battery, has long since been buried beneath the made ground, which constitutes that beautiful promenade. A large part of Water, Front, and South streets, on the East River, and Greenwich, Washington, and West streets, on the Hudson River, in the south part of the city, occupy ground which has been made by filling in these rivers. In the vicinity of Canal-street, was formerly a large pond of fresh water, extending nearly across the island, called the Collect, which drained a surface of 400 acres of land.

The streets were originally laid out according to the make of the ground, and the course of the rivers, and, in imitation of European cities, were many of them very narrow; but, at a great expense, they have been widened and improved in latter times, in the older parts of the city; and in the newer parts, care has been taken to lay out the streets straight, regularly, and of a sufficient width.

New York is distant from—

		miles.		miles.
Boston,	-	210	Hudson,	-
Providence,	-	180	Albany,	-
New Haven,	-	73	Saratoga Springs,	-
Philadelphia,	-	90	Lake George,	-
Baltimore,	-	190	Whitehall, on Lake	
Washington,	-	228	Champlain,	-
Norfolk,	-	329	Burlington, Vt.	-
Charleston,	-	670	Plattsburgh, N. Y.	-
Savannah,	-	760	Canada line,	-
St. Augustine,	-	900	Montreal,	-
Havanna,	-	1385	Quebec,	-
New Orleans,	-	2047	Utica,	-
Newburgh, N. Y.	-	60	Rochester,	-

GROWTH AND PROSPERITY.

Some idea of the progress of improvement in the city may be formed from the following sketches of the history of streets.

In 1623, the houses on the outside of the fort formed Pearl-street, the first that was established in the city. In 1653, the great wall of earth and stones was made, from North to East River, running along between Wall and Pine streets, with a gate near the present corner of Wall and Pearl streets, called the water-gate; and another in Broadway, called the land-gate. This wall was designed for a defence against sudden attacks from the Indians.

In 1656, a market-house was built, near the corner of Pearl and Broad streets, (then called by other names.) Several new streets were laid out. In 1668, the first wagon road to Harlaem was made. 1676, Heeren Gracht, or Broad-street, filled in, levelled, and paved. It was before a creek. 1684, New-street, Smith-street, and Beaver Graft, (street,) ordered to be paved. In 1687, Heergraft, or Gentlemen's Canal, an inlet in Broad-street, was limited by frame-work to 16 feet, and the streets or cart-way on each side to 28 feet, amounting, in all, to 72 feet, the present average width of the street.

In 1691, surveyors were appointed to lay out streets and lots, and to have six shillings each. July 7th, "Ordered, that the poisonous and stinking weeds within this city, before *every one's door*, be forthwith pluckt up, upon the forfeiture of three shillings for the neglect thereof." In 1692, one wharf was built, fronting King-street, (now Pine-street,) of thirty feet wide; and two other wharves, of twelve feet wide, on each side of Maiden-slip, running to high-water mark, which was then, probably, as far up as William-street.

In 1693, eighty-six cords of wood, at 13 shillings a cord, were ordered for stockades, and to make a platform for a *battery*, on the *outermost rocks*, before the fort. 1696, the petition of Captain Teunis De Kay, that "a carte-way be made, leading out of the Broad-street, to the street that runs by the Pye-woman's, (now Nassau-street,) leading to the commons of the city, (now the Park;) and that he will undertake to *doo* the same, provided he may *have the soyle*." 1704, Wall-street paved on the south side, from Smith-street, (William-street,) to the English church. 1707, Broadway paved, and the butcher's shop pulled

down. 1718, a rope-walk established in Broadway, opposite the commons, (Park.)

In 1729, Rector-street, and other streets south and west of it, laid out. 1736, Water-street first mentioned, as extending from Maiden-lane to Countess Key, (Coenties' slip.) 1737, a market-house erected in Broadway, opposite Crown-street, (Liberty-street.) In 1746, Thames and Ferry streets opened. 1750, Dey-street opened, regulated and paved, from Broadway to the river. 1755, all the streets in the North Ward paved. 1759, Chatham-street began to be laid out, and a few houses erected on it. 1760 the name of Burling-slip first occurs. 1761, Vesey-street regulated and paved, also Division or Partition street 1765, Robinson-street, (now Park Place,) laid out and regulated. 1771, Warren-street laid out and regulated 1773, Murray-street regulated.

In 1774, Chatham-street, leading from St. Paul's to Fresh Water Pond, was named after the popular Earl of Chatham. In 1784, Greenwich-street was regulated. In 1785, Mulberry-street was opened and regulated. 1787 James-street regulated. In 1789, Broadway was opened through the fort to the Battery. 1792, lots filling in fast along Front and South streets.

In 1794, the various parts of a certain street called Smith-street, William-street, and King George's street ordered to be called William-street; and Broadway which above Vesey-street was called Great George-street was ordered to take the name of Broadway, through the whole extent. Little Dock-street, Pearl-street, Hanover square, and Queen-street, which form one continuous street, were ordered to take the name of Pearl-street. Stone-street, Duke-street, and the little alley to Hanover square received the name of Stone-street. Verletten burg, or Flattenbarrack, and Garden-street, altered to Garden-street. King-street named Pine-street. Little Queen-street called Cedar-street. Crown-street called Liberty-street. Prince-street called Rose-street. Beaver and Princess' street called Beaver-street.

In 1795, South-street was laid out 70 feet wide, and was ordered that no lots farther out be granted, or any more buildings erected in that direction. 1796, West street laid out, and the city bounded and limited on the Hudson River. 1797, Hudson-street began. 1801, Broadway ordered to be continued through Fresh Water Pond (about Canal-street, hitherto the limit of the city in the

each river, covering the south part of the island. The number of vacant lots in 1831, in all the wards except the 12th, which comprises the island north of 3 miles, was 6352; and those built upon and occupied, were 20,093, averaging nearly ten persons to each lot built upon. The buildings and population have very considerably increased since that time. The number of buildings erected in 1834, was 883, of which three were churches.

Population of the city at different periods.

1656,	-	-	-	1,000	1790,	-	-	-	33,131
1673,	-	-	-	2,500	1800,	-	-	-	60,489
1696,	-	-	-	4,302	1810,	-	-	-	96,373
1731,	-	-	-	8,628	1820,	-	-	-	123,706
1756,	-	-	-	10,381	1825,	-	-	-	166,086
1771,	-	-	-	21,876	1830,	-	-	-	202,589
1783,	-	about	-	12,000	1835,	-	-	-	269,873
1786,	-	-	-	26,614					

Number of Houses at different periods.

1656,	-	-	-	120	1746,	-	-	-	1,834
1673,	-	-	-	300	1816,	-	-	-	17,000
1677,	-	-	-	368	1820,	-	-	-	20,000
1735,	-	-	-	1,416	1828,	-	-	-	30,000

There are only six cities in Europe more populous than the City of New York, viz.: London, Paris, Constantinople, St. Petersburgh, Naples, Vienna.

The following is the account of the deaths and interments in the City of New York, from 1816 to 1835, inclusive. In 1816, 2739; in 1817, 2527; in 1818, 3295; in 1819, 3176; in 1820, 3515; in 1821, 3542; in 1822, 3231; in 1823, 3444; in 1824, 4341; in 1825, 5919; in 1826, 4973; in 1827, 5118; in 1828, 5118; in 1829, 5094; in 1830, 5537; in 1831, 6363; in 1832, 10,359; in 1833, 5746; in 1834, 9082; in 1835, 7033. Total, 100,287.

The City of New York has become the great commercial emporium of the United States, to which circumstance, its favourable location and the enterprise of its inhabitants have alike contributed. The city is 18 miles distant from the ocean, at Sandy Hook. It has a fine harbour, about 25 miles in circumference, which is well defended by a number of fortifications. The entrance over the bar, at Sandy Hook, has a depth of water of from 21 to 27 feet; and thence to the city, the channel is from 30 to 35 feet deep. The harbour is seldom obstructed by

ice, and can be entered at all seasons of the year. This circumstance gives to the City of New York great advantages over some other principal cities in the United States. In consequence of its insular situation, it has its harbour on three sides of the city, and can accommodate, at its wharves, a great amount of shipping.

The excellence of its harbour, and its central situation, connect it very conveniently for trade, with all the commercial places on the seaboard, from the St. Croix to New Orleans. And in the harbour of New York are generally to be found vessels, not only from the principal ports of the United States, but from the principal commercial nations on the globe.

Noble lines of packets connect the City of New York with many foreign ports, and with the principal American cities on the Atlantic.

The Liverpool line of Packets consists of sixteen ships of the finest class, one of which sails weekly from each city.

The London line of Packets consists of eight large ships, one of which sails from each city once in two weeks.

The line of packets between New York and Havre consists of sixteen ships, one of which sails weekly from each city.

There are lines of packets to Kingston, Jamaica, to Carthagena, and to Mexico.

The lines of packets to the principal, and especially the southern ports of the United States, are very numerous, and sail very frequently.

These lines of packets furnish great facilities for commercial intercourse with the principal ports in the United States, and with foreign countries; and they contribute greatly to the prosperity of the City of New York.

But the prosperity of New York depends as much upon its facilities for internal, as for foreign trade. Long Island sound, with the important rivers which empty into it, connects it with a great extent of country to the northeast. The noble Hudson, with its connected waters, gives it an easy communication far into the interior, in the north and northwest. Human enterprise has seconded the intentions of nature, and completed the commercial advantages of the City of New York, by the completion of the Champlain, and more especially the great Erie Canal. By the former, the remote North centres at New

York; and by the latter, the still more remote and wider West.

The growth of the city has been rapid in time past. Already it ranks as the second commercial city on the globe; and it must continue to grow with the growth of the rapidly advancing country, of which it will never cease to be the great commercial emporium.

The valuation of property in the City of New York, in the year 1834, amounted to more than 218 millions of dollars, which is more than double what it was in the year 1825.

The following table exhibits the number of arrivals in New York, exclusive of vessels of war, with the number of passengers, for several years.

Years.	Arrivals.	Passengers.
1832,	1810,	48,589.
1833,	1926,	41,752.
1834,	1933,	48,111.
1835,	2049,	35,303.

In 1835, the arrivals consisted of 520 ships, 123 barques 938 brigs, 446 schooners, 6 sloops, 10 galliots, 3 frigates 3 sloops of war.

The shipping belonging to the port exceeds 350,000 tons.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

C | D The CITY HALL is one of the most splendid buildings in the United States. It occupies a commanding situation, in the middle of the Park. It is 216 feet long and 105 feet wide. The front and ends are of white marble, and the rear is of brown free-stone. This building exhibits, in great perfection, several orders of Grecian architecture. Rising from the middle of the roof is a cupola, on which is a colossal figure of justice. The City Hall contains the Common Council Room, and a great variety of public offices. The Common Council Room is fitted up with great convenience and taste, and is ornamented with the portraits of several distinguished public characters. The Governor's Room, in the centre of the building, has a still greater number of portraits. The foundation of this building was laid in 1803, and it was completed in 1812, at an expense of \$538,734.

* Much interesting information respecting the history and antiquities of the City of New York may be found in the "Picture of New York," published by A. T. Goodrich, in 1822.

On the Park are also the new City Hall, the Bridewell, the Record Office, and the Rotunda.

C. d. **THE MERCHANT'S EXCHANGE** in Wall-street, which was burnt on the night of the 16th of December, 1835, was an elegant structure, 114 feet long, by 150 feet deep, with a fine cupola. The foundation of this building was laid in April, 1825, and it was completed in about 27 months, having first been occupied in July, 1827, at an expense of 230,000 dollars.

The New York Hospital, Masonic Hall, Trinity, St. Paul's, St. John's, and St. Thomas' Episcopal Churches; Murray-street, Wall-street, and Duane-street Presbyterian Churches; the French Protestant Church, Columbia College, the New University, and Astor's Hotel, are all commanding public buildings.

C. d. A new Custom-house is in a course of erection, at the corner of Wall and Nassau streets, and extending through to Pine-street, which, when finished, will be the most substantial, and one of the most elegant buildings in the city. It is to be 177 feet long, and 89 feet wide, and is to be built after the model of the Parthenon at Athens. The fronts will present splendid colonnades, with massy columns of the Doric order, more than five feet in diameter, and thirty-two feet high, including the capitals. The building is to be two stories above the basement, excepting the great business hall, a part of which is to be vaulted to the roof. The centre of the building will be surmounted by a dome, sixty-two feet in diameter. The floors will be supported on arches of stone, and the building will be incombustible. It is estimated that it will cost, when completed, half a million of dollars.

Arrangements have been made for rebuilding the Merchant's Exchange in Wall-street, in a more extensive and splendid form than that of the building which was burnt in December, 1835. The building, it is estimated, will cost six hundred thousand dollars.

There are three Theatres in the city:—

C. d. Park Theatre, in Park Row, erected in 1796.

D. d. The American Theatre, Bowery, between Bayard and Walker street, erected in 1826.

D. d. Franklin Theatre, in Chatham Square, erected in 1835.

D. c. The Italian Opera, in Church-street, a splendid establishment, has been discontinued for want of sufficient patronage.

D. c. The *Richmond Hill Theatre* is now converted into a circus.

PUBLIC PLACES.

C. c. The BATTERY is a beautiful public ground, situated at the southeast end of the island, at the junction of the North and East Rivers. It presents a fine view of the bay, with its islands, and the adjacent shores of New Jersey, and Long and Staten Islands. The Battery is in the form of a crescent, and covers about eleven acres of ground, laid out in grass-plats and walks, and beautifully shaded with trees. On the side next to the city is an iron railing. A part of this ground was the site of the original Dutch fort; and the rest has been filled in, where was formerly a ledge of rocks.

CASTLE GARDEN, built on a mole, which is connected with the Battery by a bridge, was originally erected for a fortification; but having ceased to be necessary for that purpose, it was ceded by the United States to the corporation of the city, in 1823. Within its walls, over ten thousand persons may be accommodated; and it is used as a place for public exhibitions and meetings.

The BOWLING GREEN, the first public square established in the city, is situated at the southern termination of Broadway; and is of an elliptical form, 220 feet long, and 140 feet broad. In the middle of this area, which is now surrounded by an iron fence, formerly stood the statue of George the Third; but it was taken down at the commencement of the revolutionary war, and the lead of which it was composed, was converted into bullets.

D. c. The PARK, known in the early times of the city as the *commons*, is a triangular area, of about ten and three quarters acres, lying between Broadway, Chatham and Chambers' streets. It is surrounded by a fine iron railing, which cost \$15,653, and is beautifully laid out with grass-plats and walks. Ornamented by the City Hall, and situated in a very important part of the city, it forms a highly interesting public ground; and though much below the centre of population, it will long continue probably, to be the central point of the most important public transactions.

D. c. HUSSON SQUARE, or ST. JOHN'S PARK, is private property, belonging to Trinity Church, which, however

between Beach, Laight, Varick, and Hudson streets, is surrounded by an elegant iron fence, which cost \$26,000, and is beautifully laid out in walks. It contains about four acres of ground, and is one of the most elegant public places in the city. St. John's church, which fronts on this square, by its fine proportions and its lofty spire, 240 feet high, adds a grandeur to the beauty of this scenery.

E. c. WASHINGTON SQUARE, is one mile and a half north of the City Hall, between Wooster and M'Dougal streets. It contains about nine acres and three quarters of ground. About two thirds of this area, until the year 1827, constituted the old Potters' Field, and belonged to the city; the other third was purchased at an expense of about 78,000 dollars; and the whole was enclosed with a wooden fence, at an expense of nearly 3,000 dollars. The New York University, a beautiful Gothic structure, fronts on this square.

Other public squares have been laid out, farther up the city, which in time will probably be equally ornamented.

Table of Distances from the Battery, the Merchants' Exchange, and the City Hall, in the City of New York.

Streets.	From the Battery,	Exchange,	City Hall.
	miles.	miles.	miles.
Rector,	1	1	1
Fulton,	1	1	1
Warren,	1	1	1
Leonard,	1	1	1
Canal,	1½	1	1½
Spring,	1½	1½	1½
Houston,	1½	1½	1
4th street,	2	1½	1½
9th street,	2½	2	1½
14th street,	2½	2½	1½
19th street,	2½	2½	2
24th street,	3	2½	2½
29th street,	3½	3	2½
34th street,	3½	3½	2½
39th street,	3½	3½	3
44th street,	4	3½	3½
49th street,	4½	4	3½
54th street,	4½	4½	3½
58th street,	4½	4½	4
63d street,	5	4½	4½
68th street,	5½	5	4½

Streets.	From the Battery.	Exchange.	City Hall.
	miles.	miles.	miles.
73d street,	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
78th street,	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	5
83d street,	6	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
88th street,	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	6	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
93d street,	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
97th street,	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	6
102d street,	7	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
107th street,	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	7	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
112th street,	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
117th street,	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	7
121st street,	8	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
126th street,	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	8	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
131st street,	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
136th street,	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	8
140th street,	9	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
145th street,	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	9	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
150th street,	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
155th street,	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	9

PUBLIC WORKS.

GAS WORKS.

D. d. The New York Gas Light Company's works are located at the corner of Canal and Centre streets, and Centre and Hester streets. They have laid iron pipes in the principal streets, the aggregate length of which is 26 miles.

E. b. The Manhattan Gas Light Company have their works at the foot of Eighteenth-street, on the North River; and have extended their pipes through much of the upper part of the city.

MANHATTAN WATER WORKS.

D. d. The Manhattan Company received a perpetual charter in 1790, for the purpose of supplying the city with pure and wholesome water. Their capital is more than two millions of dollars. Their charter gives them the control over the streams and springs on York Island, and in the county of Westchester. The Manhattan water is chiefly raised by steam power from a large well in Read-street, whence it is extensively distributed in wooden and iron pipes. The well was formerly denominated the *tea-water pump*, and was considered as affording excellent

water; but since it has become surrounded by a dense population, it has greatly deteriorated in quality, and by no means meets the increasing wants of the city.

E. d.

CITY RESERVOIR.

In Thirteenth-street, near the Bowery, the city corporation have caused an extensive *reservoir* to be constructed, which is supplied from a well 112 feet deep, extensively dug through a solid rock. The water rises in the well to within twelve feet of the surface; and by a steam-engine, it is raised into a large tank, eighty-three feet above tide-water, from which it is conveyed by pipes through the principal streets. This water is designed to be used in extinguishing fires; and from the openings in the pipes, the water is thrown, by the force of its pressure alone, over the houses in the lower parts of the city.

HARLAEM RAIL ROAD.

The New York and Harlaem Rail Road Company was incorporated in 1831, with a capital of 350,000 dollars. This road is to extend from Prince-street in the Bowery, seven and a half miles, to Harlaem. It is finished from Prince-street, five miles, to Yorkville. A double track was completed in November, 1835, and cars run every 15 minutes, during every day in the week, at a fare of twelve and a half cents for a passenger.

SUPPLY OF THE CITY WITH WATER FROM CROTON AND BRONX RIVERS.

This is the most splendid and important public work that has yet been undertaken for the improvement of the city. Under an act of the legislature, passed May, 1834, a survey of routes, and an estimate of the expense of bringing the waters of these rivers into the city of New York, in a large covered canal, have been made; the subject has been submitted to a ballot of the citizens, agreeably to a provision in the act, and by a majority of 11,367, they decided in favour of the measure; and preparations are making for the execution of this splendid project. The length of the canal will be about forty-five miles; and the expense, exclusive of the pipes in the city, will be about five millions of dollars.

It is estimated that these rivers may be made to supply, daily, 32 millions of gallons, while the present demand of the city is not more than 8 millions of gallons.

STEAMBOAT LINES.

The first successful attempts at steamboat navigation were made by Fulton and Livingston, on the North River, in 1806. New York has been eminently benefitted by this improvement, while it has extended its advantages to all parts of the United States, and, indeed, of the civilized world.

Ten steamboats continually ply between New York and Albany, and eight more between New York and different places on the North River. Numerous steamboats connect New York with places in the vicinity, in New Jersey, and on Long Island. Four boats form two lines to Newport and Providence, R. I. Three boats form a line to Hartford, Con.; and two to New Haven. Other boats sail for Norwich, Bridgeport, and Norwalk, Con. Two boats form a line to Charleston, South Carolina.

COLLEGES, ACADEMIES, AND SCHOOLS.

D. c. COLUMBIA COLLEGE, situated between Church and Chapel streets, with Murray-street in its rear, was established by a royal charter, in 1750, by the name of King's College, which name it retained until 1787, when, by an act of the legislature, the name was changed to Columbia College. By the original charter, the President was required to belong to the Episcopal Church; but no religious test was required of the professors or students.

The Faculty of Arts consists of a President, and ten Professors. The number of graduates, from its establishment to 1833, was about 1500. A college grammar school, subject to the control of the Trustees, is connected with the institution.

E. c. The UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK, situated on Washington Square, was chartered in 1831, and opened for the reception of students in October, 1832. The Faculty of Arts consists of a Chancellor, and twelve Professors. It has rapidly risen to respectability, and promises to be an ornament, and an extensive benefit to the city.

F. b. The GENERAL THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN THE UNITED STATES, situated at the corner of Ninth Avenue, and Twenty-first-street, was established in 1819. It is under the instruction of four Professors.

The PUBLIC SCHOOL SOCIETY OF NEW YORK was incorporated in 1805. It has under its charge 17 schools, 2 of which are for coloured youth. In addition to these principal schools, the society has established 34 primary schools, 8 of which are for coloured children. These schools have 77 distinct branches, 53 adult teachers, principal or assistant, and 66 paid monitors, or subordinate teachers. In 1828, thirty thousand children had received an education in the Public Schools, not one of whom had ever been arraigned for a criminal offence. These schools are, at present, in a highly prosperous state, and are of immense advantage to the city. The number of children and youth in these schools, in 1836, was about twenty thousand.

D. d. The MECHANIC'S SCHOOL in Crosby-street, was founded in 1820, and is well supplied with male and female teachers, and has several hundred scholars. It is a prosperous and useful institution.

There are about 30 male and 20 female schools, of a high order, in the city, and a very large number, of less notoriety.

MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS.

C. c. The COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK, in Barclay-street, near Broadway, was founded in the year 1807. It has seven Professors, who give courses of lectures, annually. This institution has purchased a very commodious building, in a fine location, in Crosby-street, (formerly the female high school,) to which they design to remove, at the expiration of an unexpired lease on the premises.

There are many other medical institutions in the city, of different descriptions. Among them are,

The NEW YORK EYE-INFIRMARY, founded in 1820. It has four surgeons for the *eye*, and two for the *ear*.

D. c. The NEW YORK HOSPITAL, in Broadway, between Duane and Anthony streets. Attached to this institution are fourteen Physicians and Surgeons. The *Lunatic Asylum*, at Bloomingdale, is connected with this institution.

D. d. The NEW YORK DISPENSARY, at the corner of White and Centre streets, was founded in 1790, to furnish medical aid to the poor. It has connected with it twenty Physicians and Assistants.

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTIONS.

C. c. The **AMERICAN ACADEMY OF THE FINE ARTS**, situated in Barclay-street near Broadway, was founded in 1802, and incorporated in 1808. It exhibits annually, in May, a fine collection of paintings, sculpture, &c. A part of these were received as a present from Napoleon, while first Consul of France.

C. d. The **NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN** in Clinton Hall, was founded in 1826. It has nine Professors, and courses of lectures on painting, sculpture, &c. It has an annual public exhibition, in the month of May, of the productions of living artists only.

The **NEW YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY** in Chambers-street, corner of Broadway, was established in 1809. It has a library of 10,000 volumes, and a valuable collection of coins and medals. It has published three volumes of Historical Collections.

The **NEW YORK SOCIETY LIBRARY**, No. 33 Nassau-street, was established in 1754. It has 20,000 volumes, and is open daily, except Sundays and holydays.

The **NEW YORK ATHENÆUM**, corner of Broadway and Chambers-street, was established in 1824. It has a library of 1600 volumes, together with a large collection of American and foreign periodicals and news-papers.

The **LYCEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY**, at the corner of Centre and White streets, was established in 1818. It has a valuable library, and a museum of natural history.

The **NEW YORK LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY**, is a highly respectable institution, founded in 1814; and it embraces among its members, many eminently scientific men. At the monthly meetings of the society, scientific and literary communications are read, and referred to the consideration of the counsellors; and those which are thought deserving publication, are given to the public in the society's transactions.

C. c. **CLINTON HALL ASSOCIATION** was established in 1830, for the promotion of Literature, Science, and the Arts.

The **MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION**, in Clinton Hall, was instituted in 1821. Its object is the moral and intellectual improvement, especially of merchants' clerks. It has a library of about ten thousand volumes; a reading-

room which is daily open ; and an annual course of lectures, during the winter season.

The APPRENTICES' LIBRARY OF THE GENERAL SOCIETY OF MECHANICS AND TRADESMEN, in Crosby-street, was established in 1820. It has a library of about thirteen thousand volumes, and commodious reading-rooms.

The NEW YORK LAW INSTITUTE in the City Hall, was established in 1830. It has an appropriate library of between two and three thousand volumes.

The MECHANIC'S INSTITUTE was incorporated in 1833. Office in the basement of the City Hall. This institute has a respectable library and philosophical apparatus, and supports, annually, a course of scientific lectures. It also holds an annual fair.

RELIGIOUS, MORAL, AND BENEVOLENT INSTITUTIONS.

The AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY, No. 115 Nassau-street, was instituted in 1816. It has about one thousand auxiliaries. In 18 years, it issued more than one million and a half of copies of the Bible and Testament.

The AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY, at the corner of Nassau and Spruce streets, was instituted in 1825. Its tracts, and other publications, amount to between 30 and 40 millions.

The AMERICAN HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY, at No. 150 Nassau-street, was instituted in 1826. During the seventh year of its operations, it sustained 606 missionaries, labouring in about 900 congregations, or missionary districts, in 23 states.

The AMERICAN SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION, NEW YORK BRANCH. The parent institution, in Philadelphia, was instituted in 1827. The branch depository is at 205 Broadway. In addition to the publication of books, it issues weekly "The Sunday School Journal."

The NEW YORK SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION, was instituted in 1816. Nearly twelve thousand children are connected with its schools, which have libraries, containing more than fifteen thousand volumes.

The AMERICAN SEAMEN'S FRIEND SOCIETY, 82 Nassau-street, was instituted in 1826. It publishes the "Sailors' Magazine," in addition to its numerous other exertions for the benefit of seamen.

Besides the foregoing, each religious denomination has numerous religious societies for promoting the cause

within their respective limits. Those of the Episcopalians are particularly noticeable.

The NEW YORK INSTITUTION FOR THE INSTRUCTION OF THE DEAF AND DUMB was instituted in 1817, and is located on 50th street, between 4th and 5th Avenues, near the Harlaem Rail-road. It has between one and two hundred pupils.

The AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK was established in 1829, for the promotion of Domestic Industry, and the advancement of the Arts. It holds a splendid annual fair.

LIST OF CHURCHES.

The first place of worship in the city was built by the Dutch, in the fort, near the Bowling-green. This ancient chapel was destroyed by fire, in 1741.

Dutch Reformed.

- C.d. First, or South Dutch Church, Exchange-place, near Broad, founded, 1693.
- C.c. Middle Dutch Church, Liberty, cor. Nassau, founded, 1729.
- C.d. North Dutch Church, William, cor. Fulton, founded, 1769.
- (Founded since 1800.)
- D.c. Northwest Church, Franklin, near Church.
- D.d. Northeast Church, Market, cor. Henry.
- D.c. Church, Broome, cor. Green.
- E.c. Church, Green, cor. Houston.
- E.c. Church, Bleecker, cor. Amos.
- E.d. Church, Ninth, near Broadway.
- K.d. Church, Harlaem.
- E.d. Mission Church, Houston, cor. Forsyth.
- E.e. Young Men's Mission Church, Third, near East River.
- H.b. Church, Harsenville.
- E.d. Church, cor. Fourth and Lafayette.
- D.c. Free Reformed Dutch Church, King, near McDougal.
- D.d. German, 21 Forsyth.

Episcopalian.

- C.c. Trinity Church, Broadway, opposite Wall, founded, 1696.
- D.c. French Prot. Epis. du St. Esprit, (Pine,) now Franklin, cor. Church, founded, 1704.
- C.d. St. George's Church, Beekman, cor. Cliff, founded, 1752.
- C.c. St. Paul's Chapel, Broadway, cor. Vesey, founded, 1765.

(Founded since 1800.)

- D.c. St. John's Chapel, Varick, opposite St. John's Park.
- D.c. Christ Church, 81 Anthony.
- C.c. Grace Church, Broadway, cor. Rector.
- E.d. St. Mark's Church, Stuyvesant, cor. Second Avenue.
- D.d. Zion Church, Mott, cor. Cross.

D.d. St. Stephen's, Chrystie, cor. Broome.
 E.c. St. Thomas' Church, Broadway, cor. Houston.
 E.c. St. Luke's Church, Hudson, opposite Grove.
 D.d. Church of the Ascension, Canal, near Broadway.
 D.e. All Saints' Church, Henry, cor. Scammel.
 E.c. St. Clement's Church, Amity, near McDougal.
 C.d. Mission Church of the Holy Evangelists, Vandewater,
 near Frankfort.
 E.d. Mission Church of the Epiphany, Stanton, near Norfolk.
 F.c. St. Peter's Church, Twentieth, near Ninth Avenue.
 D.d. St. Philip's Church, (coloured,) 33 Centre.
 J.b. St. Michael's Church, Bloomingdale.
 H.d. St. James' Church, Hamilton Square.
 K.b. St. Mary's Church, Manhattanville.
 N.b. St. Ann's Church, Fort Washington.
 K.d. St. Andrew's Church, Harlaem.
 E.e. Church of the Nativity, Avenue D. near Dry Dock.
 E.d. St. Bartholomew's, La Fayette-place.
 F.d. Calvary Church, Third Avenue.

Presbyterian.

C.c. First Presbyterian Church, Wall, near Broadway, founded,
 1719.
 C.d. Brick Presbyterian Church, Beekman, near Park, founded,
 1767.
 D.d. Rutger's Street Church, Rutger's, cor. Henry, founded,
 1797.
 (Founded since 1800.)
 D.c. Cedar Street (now Duane Street) Church, Duane, cor.
 Church.
 D.c. Canal Street Church, Canal, cor. Green.
 D.c. Laight Street Church, Laight, cor. Varick.
 D.d. Seventh Church, Broome, cor. Ridge.
 F.c. Eighth Church, Christopher, near Bleeker.
 D.d. Allen Street Church, Allen, near Grand.
 D.d. Central Pres. Church, Broome, near Elm.
 D.c. Spring Street Church, Spring, near Varick.
 E.d. Bleeker Street Church, Bleeker, near Broadway.
 D.d. Eowery Church, 66 Bowery.
 D.c. Union Church, Broadway Hall.
 C.c. First Free Pres. Church, Doy, cor. Washington.
 D.d. Second Free Pres. Church, Chatham Street Chapel, 84
 Chatham Street.
 E.c. Third Free Pres. Church, Thompson, cor. Houston.
 D.d. Fourth Free Pres. Church, Madison, cor. Catherine.
 E.c. Fifth Free Pres. Church, (Village Church,) Jane, near
 Eighth Avenue.
 D.c. Murray Street Church, 45 Murray.
 E.d. Second Avenue Church, Second Avenue, near Third.
 E.c. West Church, Carnine, near Varick.
 C.d. Coloured Pres. Church, Frankfort, cor. William.

D.d. Brainard Church, cor. Essex and Stanton.
 E.e. Church, near Dry Dock.
 E.c. Mercer Street Church, Mercer, near Waverley-place.
 K.d. Church, Third Avenue, North of 121st Street.
 D.d. Welsh Pres. Church, 359 Broome Street.
 D.d. Sixth Free Church, (Congregational,) Broadway Tabernacle, 340 Broadway.
 Seventh Free Church, (Congregational,) Thalian Hall 452 Grand Street.

Scotch Presbyterian.

C.c. Associate Church, Cedar, near Broadway, founded, 1758
 D.d. do. do. 550 Pearl Street, founded, 1797.
 D.d. Reformed, (Chambers Street,) removed to Prince, cor Orange, founded, 1797.
(Founded since 1800.)
 D.c. Associate Pres. Church, Grand, cor. Mercer.
 D.c. do. do. Prince, cor. Thompson.
 E.c. Reformed do. Waverley-place, near Christopher
 D.c. Associate Reformed do. Franklin, near Chapel.

Baptist.

C.d. First Baptist, 33 Gold, founded, 1760.
 D.d. Oliver Street Church, 6 Oliver, founded, 1795.
 D.d. Bethel Church, Military Hall, Bowery, founded, 1796.
(Founded since 1800.)
 D.c. Beriah Church, McDougal, opposite Vandam.
 D.d. Mulberry Street Church, Mulberry, near Chatham.
 D.c. Abyssinian Church, (coloured,) 44 Anthony.
 C.d. South Church, 84 Nassau.
 D.d. Union Church, Stanton, cor. Chrystie.
 E.c. North Church, Bedford, cor. Christopher.
 D.d. East Church, Grand, near Pitt.
 E.d. Ebenezer Church, Houston, cor. Suffolk.
 E.c. Amity Street Church, Amity, near Green.
 D.e. Broome Street Church, Broome, cor. Cannon.
 D.d. Central Baptist Church, Female Institute, Crosby, near Spring.
 D.c. Welsh Baptist Church, cor. King and Hudson.
 E.c. Sixteenth Baptist Church, Eighteenth Street, near Ninth Avenue.
 D.c. Zion Baptist Church, (Coloured,) Duane.
 West Baptist Church, Masonic Hall.
 D.d. Emmaus Baptist Church, Henry, cor. Oliver.
 D.c. General Baptist Church, Laurens.
 Particular Baptist Church, Chrystie, near Walker.

Methodist Episcopal.

C.d. First Methodist, (the first in America,) 32 John, four ed, 1768.

D.d. Second Methodist Church, 8 Forsyth, founded, 1789.
 D.c. Third do. do. 180 Duane, do. 1797.
(Founded since 1800.)

D.d. Fourth Methodist Church, 130 Allen.
 D.d. Fifth do. do. Willet, near Broome.
 E.c. Sixth do. do. Bedford, cor. Morton.
 E.d. Seventh do. do. Seventh, near Third Av.
 E.e. Eighth do. do. Second St. near Avenue D.
 D.c. Ninth do. do. 61 Greene.
 E.c. Tenth do. do. Twentieth, near Eighth Av.
 D.c. Eleventh, First Wesleyan Chapel, Vestry, N. of Hudson.
 K.d. Twelfth Methodist Church, 126th St., west of Third Av.
 F.d. Thirteenth, Second Wesleyan Chapel, Mulberry, near Bleecker.
 G.c. Fourteenth Methodist Church, 41st St., near Eighth Av.
 F.d. Fifteenth do do. 28th St. near Third Av.

Independent Methodists.

Independent Methodist Church, 56 Chrystie.
 D.d. Protestant Church, 61 Attorney.
 D.c. do. do. Sullivan, near Spring.
 D.d. Primitive Church, 43 Elizabeth.
 D.c. do. do. Dominick, near Varick.
 E.d. do. do. Pitt, cor. Houston.
 D.d. Asbury Church, (Coloured,) 55 Elizabeth.
 D.c. Zion Church, (Coloured,) 156 Church.

Lutheran.

D.d. St. James' Church, Orange Street.
 D.d. St. Matthew's Church, Walker, near Broadway.

Moravian.

C.d. United Brethren, 104 Fulton, founded, 1751.

Friends.

Friend's Meeting House, Liberty St. (removed and extinct,) founded, 1704.
 Friend's Meeting House, Pearl St. (removed and extinct,) founded, 1775.
(Founded since 1800.)

D.d. Meeting House, (Orthodox Friends,) 38 Henry.
 D.d. do do (Hicksite Friends,) Rose, near Pearl.
 D.d. do do do Hester, cor. Elizabeth.
 E.c. do do do Downing, near Bleecker.

Roman Catholic.

C.c. St. Peter's Church, Barclay, cor. Church, founded, 1786.
(Founded since 1800.)

D.d. Christ Church, James, cor. Madison.

E.d. St. Patrick's Cathedral, Mott, cor. Prince.
 D.d. St. Mary's Church, Grand, cor. Ridge.
 E.c. St. Joseph's Church, Sixth Avenue.
 E.d. German Chapel, Second St. near Avenue A.
 D.c. Transfiguration, Chambers Street.

Universalists.

D.d. Society of United Friends, Duane, cor. City Hall Place.
 D.d. Second Society of Universalists, Orchard, near Broome.
 E.c. Third do do Bleecker, cor. Downing.

Unitarian.

D.c. First Unitarian Church, 109 Chambers.
 D.c. Second do do Mercer, cor. Prince.

Independent, or Congregationalist.

D.c. Providence Chapel, 46 Thompson.
 D.d. Independent Welsh, 137 Mulberry.

Jews.

D.d. Jews' Synagogue, (Mill Street,) now 15 Crosby, founded, 1730.

(Founded since 1800.)

D.d. Synagogue of German Jews, Elm, near Canal.
 D.d. Synagogue, Grand, near Bowery.

Miscellaneous.

D.d. Mariners' Church, Roosevelt Street.
 D.d. New Jerusalem Church, 406 Pearl.
 Christian Church, Broome Street.

Total Number of Churches in the City.

Denominations.	Founded before 1800.	Founded since 1800.	Total.
Presbyterian,	3	25	28
Congregationalist,	0	1	1
Scotch Presbyterian,	3	4	7
Dutch Reformed,	3	13	16
Episcopalians,	4	23	27
Baptists,	3	18	21
Methodist,	3	20	23
Roman Catholics,	1	6	7
Friends,	2 extinct	4	6
Lutheran,	0	2	2
Universalists,	0	3	3
Unitarians,	0	2	2
Independent Congregationalist,	0	2	2
Jews,	1	2	3
Moravians,	1	0	1
Miscellaneous,	0	3	3

Total founded before 1800, 24; since 1800, 129.

Total 152

BANKS.

	Where located.	Chartered.	Capital.
Bank of America,	30 Wall,	1812,	2,000,000
Bank of New York,	32 Wall,	1791,	1,000,000
Butchers' & Drovers' B.	128 Bowery,	1830,	300,000
Chemical Bank,	216 Broadway,	1824,	500,000
Commercial Bank,	Chatham cr. Cham- bers	1834,	
City Bank,	38 Wall,	1812,	720,000
Delaware and Hudson Canal Co.,	28 Wall,	1825,	500,000
Fulton Bank,	Fulton cr. Pearl,	1824,	600,000
Greenwich Bank,	394 Hudson,	1830,	200,000
Leather Manufacturers' Bank,	45 William,	1832,	600,000
Lafayette Bank,	425 Broadway,	1834,	
Manhattan Company,	23 Wall,	1799,	2,050,000
Mechanics' Bank,	16 Wall,	1810,	2,000,000
Mechanics' & Traders' Bank,	370 Grand,	1830,	200,000
Merchants' Bank,	25 Wall,	1805,	1,490,000
Merchants' Exchange	B. Greenwich cr. Dey,	1829,	750,000
National Bank,	19 Wall,	1829,	750,000
N. Y. Dry Dock Co.,	14 Wall,	1825,	420,000
North River Bank,	Greenwich cr. Dey,	1821,	500,000
Phoenix Bank,	24 Wall,	1812,	500,000
Seventh Ward Bank,	53 East Broadway,	1833,	500,000
Tradesmen's Bank,	177 Chatham,	1823,	400,000
Union Bank,	17 Wall,	1811,	1,000,000
N. Y. Bank for Savings,	43 Chambers,	1819,	
Seamen's Bank for Savings,	49 Wall,	1829,	
Greenwich Savings B.	10 Carmine,	1833,	

Several of the above banks have been rechartered at a later date.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

The number of *Fire Insurance Companies* in New York, in December, 1835, was twenty-six, with an aggregate capital of about nine millions of dollars. Ten of these companies became insolvent by losses in the great fire of December 16th, 1835.

There are, also, in the City of New York, twelve *Marine Insurance Companies*, with an aggregate capital of nearly four millions and a half of dollars.

PERIODICALS.

There are published in New York 13 large, and 4 small daily papers, 9 semi-weekly, about 35 weekly papers, and 20 monthly periodicals.

WARDS.

The city is divided into Sixteen Wards, each of which elects an Alderman, an Assistant Alderman, two Assessors, one Collector, and two Constables.

The **FIRST WARD** extends from Liberty-street, and the east end of Maiden-lane, south, to the extremity of the island, including Governor's, Bedlow's, and Ellis's islands.

The **SECOND WARD** extends from Liberty-street, and the east end of Maiden-lane, northeast to Spruce and Ferry streets, and Peck-slip, bounded on the northwest by Broadway and Park-row, and on the southeast by the East River.

The **THIRD WARD** extends from Liberty-street, north, to Reade-street, bounded on the east by Broadway, and west by the North River.

The **FOURTH WARD** extends from Spruce and Ferry streets, and Peck-slip, east, to Catharine-street, bounded on the north by Chatham-street, and on the south by the East River.

The **FIFTH WARD** extends from Reade-street, north, to Canal-street, bounded on the east by Broadway, and on the west by the North River.

The **SIXTH WARD** extends from the junction of Broadway and Park-row, north, to Canal and Walker streets, bounded on the west by Broadway, and on the southeast by Chatham-street and the Bowery.

The **SEVENTH WARD** extends from Catharine-street, east, to Corlear's Hook, bounded on the north by Division and Grand-streets, and south by the East River.

The **EIGHTH WARD** extends from Canal-street, north, to Hammersley and Houston streets, bounded on the east by Broadway, and on the west by the North River.

The **NINTH WARD** extends from Hammersley-street, north, to Fourteenth-street, bounded on the east by the Sixth Avenue and Hancock-street, and west by the North River.

The **TENTH WARD** extends from Division-street, north, to Rivington-street, bounded on the west by the Bowery, and east by Norfolk-street.

The **ELEVENTH WARD** extends from Rivington-street, north, to Fourteenth-street, bounded on the west by the Bowery, and on the east by the East River.

The **TWELFTH WARD** extends from Fortieth-street, north, to Harlaem River, and Spuyten Duyvel's Creek, which separates New York Island from Westchester county, and includes Blackwell's, Great Barn, Randall's, and Sunken-meadow islands, in the East River.

The **THIRTEENTH WARD** extends from Division and Grand streets, north, to Rivington-street, bounded on the west by Norfolk-street, and east by the East River.

The **FOURTEENTH WARD** extends from Canal and Walker streets, north, to Houston-street, bounded on the west by Broadway, and on the east by the Bowery.

The **FIFTEENTH WARD** extends from Houston-street, north, to Fourteenth-street, bounded on the west by the Sixth Avenue and Hancock-street, and east by the Bowery.

The **SIXTEENTH WARD** extends from Fourteenth-street on the south, to Fortieth-street on the north; and from the Hudson on the west, to the East River on the east.

STREETS.

Names.	Where they commence.	Direction.	Whole No. of the st.
Albany,	122 Greenwich,	West,	24
Albany Basin,	Between Albany & Cedar,		
Albion Place,	Between Bowery & 2d Av.		
Allen,	124 Division,	North,	195
Amity,✓	681 Broadway,	West,	144
Amos,✓	10 Sixth Avenue,	West,	170
Ann,	222 Broadway,	East,	73
Anthony,✓	62 Hudson,	East,	167
Art, ✓	759 Broadway,	East,	20
Attorney,	262 Division,	North,	138
Avenue First,	291 Houston,	North.	
Avenue Second,	335 Houston,	North.	
Avenue Third,	413 Bowery,	North.	

LIST OF STREETS.

37

Names.	Where they commence.	Direction.	Whole No. of the st.
Avenue Fourth,	1 Union-place,	North.	
Avenue Fifth,	86 Waverley-place,	North.	
Avenue Sixth,	1 Carmine,	North.	
Avenue Seventh,	120 Greenwich-lane,	North.	
Avenue Eighth,	590 Hudson,	North.	
Avenue Ninth,	860 Greenwich,	North.	
Avenue Tenth,	1 Thirteenth,	North.	
Avenue A.,	150 Houston,	North.	
Avenue B.,	180 Houston,	North.	
Avenue C.,	141 Houston,	North.	
Avenue D.,	290 Second,	North.	
Bank,	100 Greenwich-lane,	West,	160
Barclay,	229 Broadway,	West,	110
Barrow,	184 McDougal,	West.	206
Batavia,	74 Roosevelt,	East,	26
Battery-place,	2 Whitehall,	West,	20
Bayard,	78 Division,	West,	108
Beach,	166 Chapel,	West.	75
Beaver,	10 Broadway,	East,	62
Bedford,	16 Hammersley,	North,	126
Beekman,	27 Park-row,	S. East,	140
Benson,	109 Leonard,	North,	20
Bethune,	782 Greenwich,	West,	40
Birmingham,	68 Henry,	South,	20
Bleecker,	320 Bowery,	West & N.,	410
Bond,	328 Broadway,	East,	40
Bowery,	1 Doyer,	North,	462
Bridge,	16 State,	East,	37
Broad,	10 Wall,	South,	157
Broadway,	12 Battery-place,	North,	769
Broome,	20 Tompkins,	West,	591
Burling-slip,	249 Pearl,	South,	41
Burton, ✓	244 Bleecker,	West,	31
Canal,	100 Centre,	West,	270
Canon,	490 Grand,	North,	134
Carlisle,	114 Greenwich,	West,	12
Carmine,	1 Sixth Avenue,	West,	87
Caroline,	213 Duane,	North,	14
Carroll-place,	Laurens to Thompson,	West,	16
Catharine,	1 Division,	South,	107

Names.	Where they commence.	Direction.	Whole No. of the st.
Catharine-lane,	347 Broadway,	East,	10
Catharine-slip,	121 Cherry,	South,	27
Cedar,	87 Pearl,	West,	145
Centre,	542 Pearl,	North,	169
Chambers,	62 Chatham,	West,	200
Chapel,	63 Murray,	North,	196
Charles,	40 Greenwich-lane,	West,	171
Charlton,	31 McDougal,	West,	140
Chatham,	1 Frankfort,	East,	210
Chatham-square,	Junction Chatham & Bowery.		
Cherry,	1 Dover,	East,	486
Chestnut,	8 Oak,	North,	27
Christopher,	90 Sixth Avenue,	West,	170
Chrystie,	56 Division,	North,	235
Church,	188 Fulton,	North,	235
City Hall-place,	12 Tryon-row,	North,	57
Clarke,	179 Broome,	North,	32
Clarkson,	227 Varick,	West,	70
Cliff,	95 John,	N. East,	106
Clinton,	192 Houston,	South,	230
Coenties'-slip,	74 Pearl,	South,	33
College-place,	59 Barclay,	North,	10
Collister,	53 Beach,	North,	40
Columbia,	474 Grand,	North,	132
Commerce,	272 Bleecker,	West,	35
Corlaers,	547 Grand,	South,	39
Cornelis,	41 Sixth Avenue,	West,	42
Cortlandt,	173 Broadway,	West,	82
Cortlandt-alley,	58 Franklin,	North,	60
Crosby,	30 Howard,	North,	160
Cross,	Pearl,	East,	65
Cuyler's alley,	53 Water,	South,	20
Delancy,	183 Bowery,	East,	340
Depeyster,	101 Water,	South,	38
Desbrosses,	169 Hudson,	West,	40
Dey,	193 Broadway,	West,	88
Division,	1 Catharine,	East,	299
Dominick,	21 Clark,	West,	51
Dover,	342 Pearl,	South,	32
Downing,	217 Bleecker,	West,	66

LIST OF STREETS.

39

Names.	Where they commence.	Direction.	Whole No. of the st.
Doyer,	1 Bowery,	North,	18
Duane,	34 Rose,	West,	217
Dutch,	35 John,	North,	21
East Broadway,	1 Oliver,	East,	320
Eden's-alley, ✓	38 Gold,	East,	10
Eldridge,	106 Division,	North,	200
Eighteenth,	Hudson River to	East River.	
Eighth,	Avenue Sixth,	East.	
Elizabeth,	60 Bayard,	North,	280
Elm,	14 Reade,	North,	213
Eleventh,	Greenwich lane,	East.	
Essex,	186 Division,	North,	183
Exchange, ✓	12 Hanover,	West,	80
Factory, ✓	7 Waverley-place,	North,	75
Ferry,	86 Gold,	S. East,	53
Fifteenth,	Hudson River,	East.	
Fifth,	Third Avenue,	East.	
First,	305 Bowery,	East,	136
Fletcher,	212 Pearl,	South,	41
Forsyth,	84 Division,	North,	220
Fourth,	Thirteenth,	East,	680
Fourteenth,	Hudson River to	East R.	
Frankfort,	1 Chatham,	East,	90
Franklin-square,	6 Cherry,	North,	6
Franklin,	68 Orange,	West,	218
Front,	51 Whitehall,	East,	450
Fulton,	94 South,	West,	264
Gay,	16 Waverley-place,	North,	12
Goerck,	526 Grand,	North,	145
Gold,	80 Maiden-lane,	N. East,	102
Gouverneur,	299 Division,	South,	80
Gouverneur-lane,	97 Water,	South,	20
Grand,	80 Varick,	East,	556
Great Jones,	690 Broadway,	East,	56
Great Kiln Road,	50 Thirteenth,	West,	100
Green-lane, ✓	59 Liberty,	North,	15
Greene,	75 Canal,	North,	150
Greenwich,	16 Battery-place,	North,	860
Greenwich-lane,	96 Sixth Avenue,	North,	280
Grove,	380 Hudson,	East,	98

Names.	Where they commence.	Direction.	Whole No. of the st.
Hague,	369 Pearl,	North,	13
Hall,	Sixth,	North	
Hammersley, ✓	188 Houston,	West,	140
Hamilton,	89 Catharine,	West,	50
Hammond, ✓	80 Greenwich-lane,	West,	164
Hancock,	559 Houston,	North,	20
Hanover,	121 Pearl,	North,	16
Harrison,	69 Hudson,	West,	55
Henry,	16 Oliver,	East,	303
Hester,	159 Clinton,	West,	219
Hoboken,	475 Washington,	West,	20
Horatio,	200 Greenwich-lane,	West,	100
Houston,	90 Mangin,	West,	559
Howard,	117 Centre,	West,	53
Hubert,	123 Hudson,	West,	50
Hudson,	140 Chambers,	North,	590
Irving-place,	350 Fourteenth,	North.	
Jacob,	23 Ferry,	East,	25
James,	169 Chatham,	South,	99
James-alip,	80 Cherry,	South,	25
Jane,	200 Greenwich-lane,	West,	120
Jay,	53 Hudson,	West,	45
Jefferson,	219 Division,	South,	110
Jersey,	129 Croshy,	East,	17
John,	190 Broadway,	East,	104
Jones,	157 Fourth,	West,	47
Jones-lane,	103 Front,	South,	10
King,	57 McDougal,	West,	150
La Fayette-place, ✓	20 Great Jones,	North,	60
Laight,	125 Canal,	West,	90
Laurena,	114 Canal,	North,	128
Leonard,	82 Hudson,	East,	162
Le Roy,	825 Hudson,	West,	39
Le Roy-place, ✓	Mercer to Greene,	West,	14
Lewis,	550 Grand,	North,	171
Liberty,	73 Maiden-lane,	West,	149
Lispenard,	113 Chapel,	East,	67
Little Water, .	61 Croas,	North,	20
Ludlow,	170 Division,	North,	189
Lumber, .	98 Liberty,	South,	60

Names.	Where they commence,	Direction.	Whole No. of the st.
McDougal,	196 Spring,	North,	224
Madison,	426 Pearl,	East,	370
Maiden-lane,	172 Broadway,	S. East,	169
Mangin,	549 Grand,	North,	70
Manhattan,	308 Second,	North,	13
Market,	65 Division,	South,	100
Marketfield, ✓	74 Broad,	West,	30
Mechanic-alley,	80 Monroe,	South,	20
Mercer,	58 Canal,	North,	255
Merchants, ✓	10 William,	East,	31
Mill, ✓	85 Broad,	East,	38
Minetta,	207 Bleecker,	East,	40
Monroe,	75 Catharine,	East,	416
Moutgomery,	279 Division,	South,	90
Moore,	32 Pearl,	South,	37
Morris,	7 Broadway,	West,	20
Morton,	254 Bleecker,	West,	111
Mott,	178 Chatham,	North,	286
Mulberry,	150 Chatham,	North,	300
Murray,	247 Broadway,	West,	113
Nassau,	9 Wall,	North,	166
New,	4 Wall,	South,	64
Ninth	Sixth Avenue,	East.	
Nineteenth,	Hudson River to	East R.	
Norfolk,	206 Division,	North,	162
North-Moore,	149 Chapel,	West,	100
Oak,	392 Pearl,	East,	58
Old-slip,	1 Stone,	South,	33
Oliver,	187 Chatham,	South,	114
Orange, ✓	18 Chatham,	North,	247
Orchard,	150 Division,	North,	195
Park-row,	1 Ann,	East,	37
Park-place,	239 Broadway,	West,	28
Pearl,	14 State,	East & North,	574
Peck-slip,	314 Pearl,	South,	46
Pelham,	116 Monroe,	South,	11
Pell,	20 Bowery,	West,	33
Perry,	60 Greenwich-lane,	West,	163
Pike,	141 Division,	South,	90
Pine,	108 Broadway,	East,	99

Names.	Where they commence.	Direction.	Whole No of the st.
Pitt,	428 Grand,	North,	126
Platt,	223 Pearl,	West,	45
Prince,	232 Bowery,	West,	186
Rector,	80 Broadway,	West,	21
Reade,	11 Cross,	West,	195
Renwick,	222 Canal,	North,	46
Republican-alley,	36 Reade,		20
Rider's-alley,	70 Fulton,		10
Ridge,	260 Division,	North,	130
Rivington,	215 Bowery,	East,	320
Robinson,	4 College-place,	West,	75
Roosevelt,	137 Chatham,	South,	110
Rose,	40 Frankfort,	N. East,	57
Rutgers,	193 Division,	South,	94
Scammel,	450 Grand,	South,	66
Second,	325 Bowery,	East,	320
Seventeenth,	Hudson River to	East R.	
Seventh,	Third Avenue to	East R.	
Sheriff,	458 Grand,	North,	127
Sixteenth,	Hudson River to	East R.	
Sixth,	Third Avenue to	East R.	
Smith,	16 Hammersley,	South,	20
South,	63 Whitehall,	East,	203
Spring,	190 Bowery,	West,	315
Spruce,	152 Nassau,	S. East,	45
Stanton,	267 Bowery,	East,	330
Staple,	175 Duane,	North,	46
State,	24 Whitehall,	W. & North,	20
St. John's-lane,	9 Beach,	North,	20
Stone,	17 Whitehall,	East,	65
Stuyvesant,	401 Bowery,	East,	51
Stuyvesant-place,	Seventh,	North R.	
Suffolk,	230 Division,	North,	156
Sullivan,	150 Canal,	North,	240
Temple,	92 Liberty,	South,	20
Tenth,	Sixth Avenue,	East.	
Thames,	111 Broadway,	West,	13
Theatre-alley,	17 Ann,	North,	7
Third,	347 Bowery,	East,	440
Thirteenth,	Hudson River to	East R.	

Names.	Where they commence.	Direction.	Whole No. of the st.
Thomas,	128 Church,	West,	52
Thompson,	132 Canal,	North,	270
Tompkins,	556 Grand,	North,	60
Torbert,	57 Henry,	South,	20
Troy,	180 Greenwich,	West,	120
Tryon-row,	36 Chatham,	West,	12
Twelfth,	Hudson River to	East R.	
Twentieth,	Hudson River to	East R.	
Twenty-first,	Hudson River to	East R.	
Vandam,	15 McDougal,	West,	99
Vandewater,	66 Frankfort,	East,	43
Varick,	132 Franklin,	North,	227
Vesey,	217 Broadway,	West,	110
Vestry,	161 Canal,	West,	70
Walker,	159 Chapel,	East,	294
Wall,	88 Broadway,	East,	95
Walnut,	302 Henry,	South,	77
Warren,	261 Broadway,	West,	120
Washington-place,	710 Broadway,	West,	24
Washington,	20 Battery-place,	North,	840
Water,	44 Whitehall,	East,	738
Watts,	46 Sullivan,	West,	100
Waverley-place,	98 Grove,	East,	141
Weehawken,	Christopher,	North.	
West,	24 Albany,	North,	390
White,	143 Chapel,	East,	136
Whitehall,	30 Marketfield,	South,	63
Willet,	444 Grand,	North,	135
William,	107 Pearl,	N. East,	273
Wooster,	94 Canal,	North,	250
York,	9 St. John's-lane,	East,	17

The number of regulated streets, lanes, &c., in the city of New York, is about three hundred.

ENVIRONS OF NEW YORK.

The place next in importance to New York, in the immediate vicinity, and intimately connected with it, is the CITY OF BROOKLYN, situated on the west end of Long Island, and opposite the lower part of the City of New

York, from which it is separated by the East River, which at this place is about half a mile wide.

Brooklyn was settled in the year 1636. Though it was the most considerable of the Dutch settlements near New York, it did not choose regular magistrates until 1646, though some kind of authority was previously established. The first house for public worship, which was a Dutch Church, was erected in 1666. Six years previous to this, the Rev. Henricus Selwyn, a minister of the Dutch Church, had been installed in Brooklyn, with a salary of 600 guilders, or 240 dollars, one half of which was paid by the inhabitants, and the other half by Fatherland, or Holland. St. Ann's Episcopal Church was established in 1766.

In August, 1776, Long Island became the seat of the Revolutionary war, and many of the remains of fortifications then thrown up, are still to be seen in Brooklyn, though some of them have been obliterated in the regulation of streets. The population of the place, at that time was small, and the number of houses was few. At the close of the Revolutionary war, it had but 56 houses.

Brooklyn is connected with the City of New York by four ferries, on which steamboats continually run. The ferry from Fulton-street in Brooklyn, to Fulton-street in New York, is 731 yards wide. The ferry from Main-street in Brooklyn to Catharine-street in New York, is 736 yards. The Jackson-street, or Navy Yard ferry, is 707 yards. The south ferry from Atlantic-street in Brooklyn to Whitehall in New York, is about 1300 yards wide.

Brooklyn received a city charter in April 8th, 1834. It has recently advanced very rapidly in population and improvement, and, in the number of its inhabitants, it now ranks as the third place in the state.

The population of Brooklyn, in 1820, was 7,175; in 1825, it was 10,791; in 1830, it was 15,394, and in 1835, it was about 25,000. The principal part of the inhabitants are in the first five wards. From 1820 to 1830, the gain was at the rate of 50 per cent. in 5 years. From 1830 to 1835, it was about 65 per cent. During the last period, real estate advanced with great rapidity.

In the year 1835, there were built, or in progress, 321 houses, out-houses, and churches. Of these, there were of brick, 25 of two stories; 35 of three stories; and 43 of four stories. The churches erected were, 1 Episcopal, 1 Baptist, 1 Dutch Reformed, 1 Catholic. A Lyceum is also in progress.

The city, which includes the whole of the former town of Brooklyn, is divided into nine Wards, each of which chooses two Aldermen, who constitute the Common Council and elect the Mayor.

CHURCHES.

The following churches have been established in Brooklyn: Presbyterian, 3—Episcopalian, 4—Baptist, 2—Dutch Reformed, 1—Methodist, 3—Roman Catholic, 2—Unitarian, 1—Friends, 1—Total, 17.

LITERARY INSTITUTIONS.

Among the literary institutions of Brooklyn, are the *Lyceum*, in Washington-street, in which an annual course of lectures is delivered during the winter season, a highly prosperous and useful institution.

The *United States Naval Lyceum*, at the Navy Yard, an enterprising association.

The *Hamilton Literary Association*, composed of young men.

The *Collegiate Institute for Young Ladies*, in Hicks-street, incorporated in 1829; and several *male*, and *female* schools, of a high order, besides a good number of common schools.

BANKS.

The *Long Island Bank*, at No. 7 Front-street, was chartered in 1824, with a capital of 300,000 dollars.

The *Brooklyn Bank*, at No. 5 Front-street, was chartered in 1832, with a capital of 200,000 dollars.

The *Bank for Savings*, at the corner of Henry and Cranberry streets. In 1834, one thousand and sixty contributors had deposited 98,000 dollars.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

The *Brooklyn Fire Insurance Company*, in the Apprentices' Library, and the *Long Island Insurance Company*, No. 2 Front-street, with a capital of 200,000 dollars.

NEWSPAPERS.

There is 1 weekly, 1 semi-weekly, and 1 daily paper, published in Brooklyn.

There are, in Brooklyn, about one hundred streets opened, and wholly or partially regulated; and many of the streets are paved and lighted. It is designed soon, by means of commissioners appointed according to an act of the Legislature, to lay out the whole city territory into blocks and streets. The new City Hall, which will be an expensive and splendid building, is about being erected.

The VILLAGE OF WILLIAMSBURGH, in the town of Bushwick, on Long Island, opposite the northeastern part of the City of New York, is a pleasant and rapidly advancing village.

In the whole town of Bushwick there were, in 1825, 985 inhabitants; in 1830, 1260; and in 1835, 3314. Of this last number, nearly 3000 were in the village of Williamsburgh, which at this time contained about 300 houses. The population of this place has increased more than one hundred per cent. in 5 years. Real estate has advanced still more rapidly during the same period.

Of 72 streets which have been laid out, 13 have been opened and regulated, and 4 have been paved.

One ferry connects this place with the City of New York, and two others have been granted.

JERSEY CITY, on the shore of New Jersey opposite New York, is a growing place, which has already risen to considerable importance. Powles Hook ferry connects it with the City of New York; and by this facility of communication, it must partake, in a measure, of the prosperity of the great commercial emporium.

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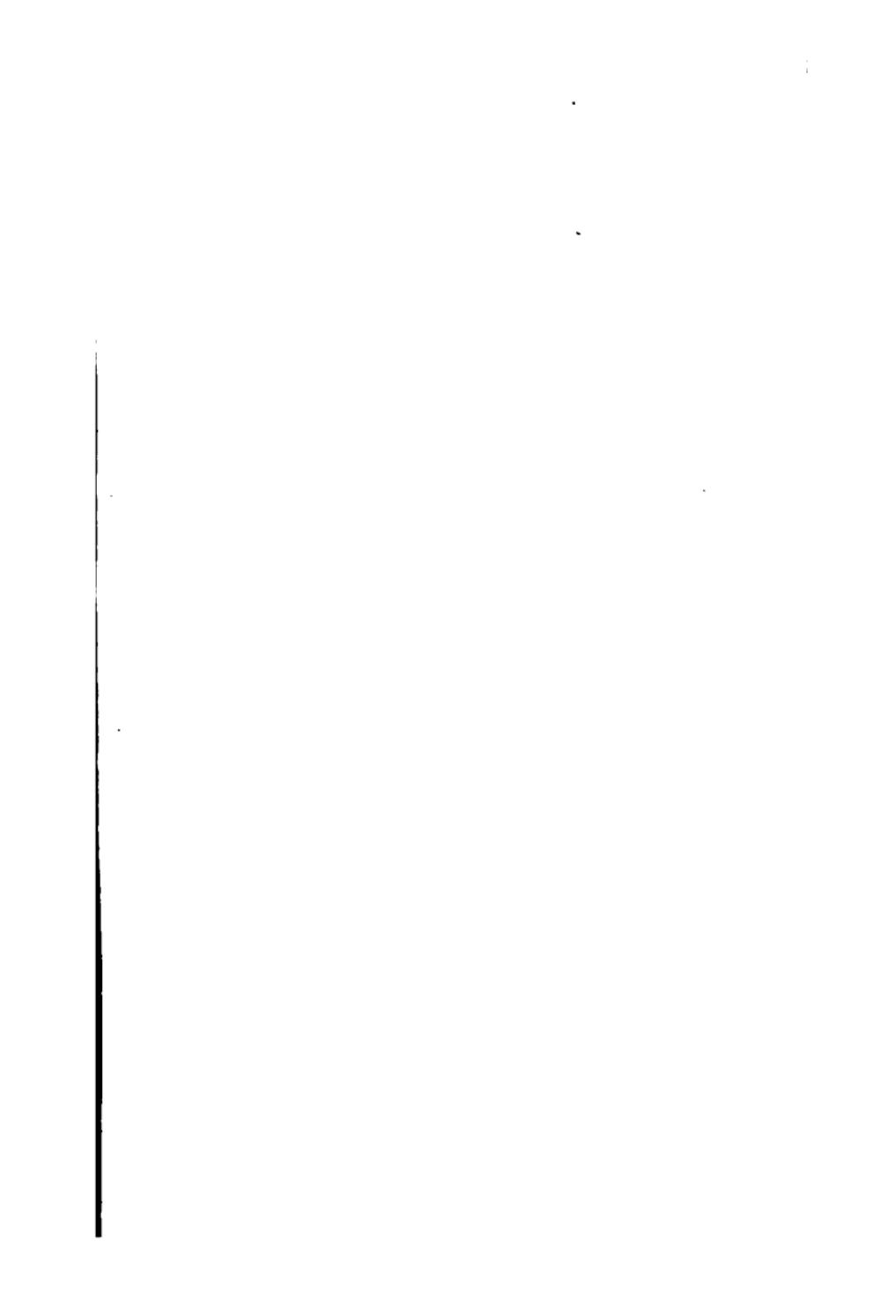
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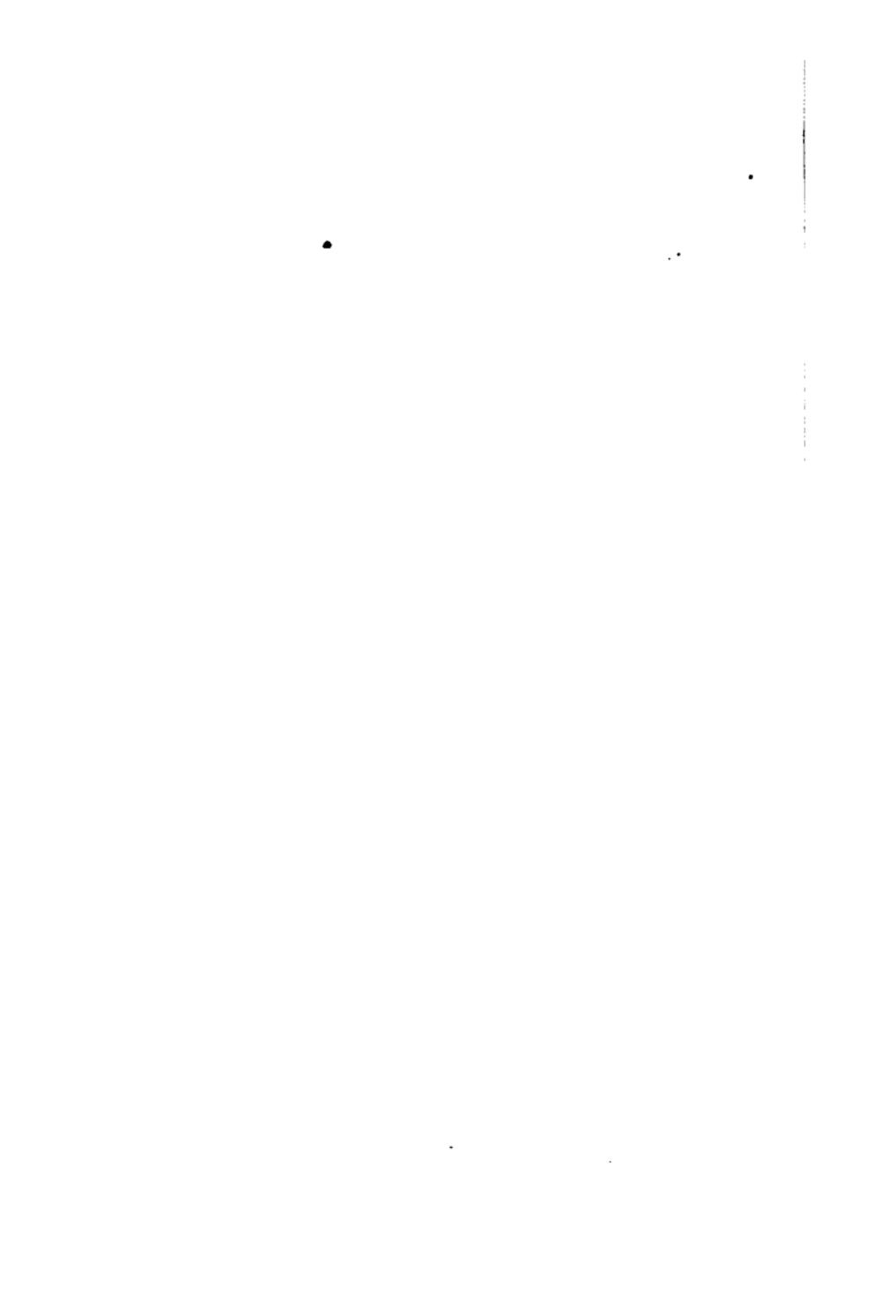
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